

New-York Daily Tribune
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1865.
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The Tribune Almanac for 1866.
This popular Political and Statistical Annual will be ready shortly. See advertisement.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Paymaster of the United States army went into a bank in Washington yesterday with \$15,000, which he laid on the counter, and turned about for the purpose of writing a check. His clerk entered at the time, and likewise placed on the counter a package of \$10,000, and then engaged in conversation with a friend. While the paymaster and his clerk were thus engaged, some party in the crowd stole the \$15,000 package, with which he made his escape unnoticed.

Edward Brown, a colored boy aged 15 years, was on Thursday night arrested by Detectives McDougal and Gilmore, for having, on Wednesday morning, attempted to murder his late employer, Mr. W. W. Brown, by beating the latter on the head with a hatchet while he lay in bed in his apartment, at No. 863 Broadway. The prisoner was yesterday committed by Justice Dowling to the Tombs, to await his trial.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax delivered his lecture, "Across the Continent," to a brilliant audience in Central Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., last evening. He was introduced by the Hon. Marcus L. Ward, the Governor elect. The lecturer was greeted with great applause. After the lecture a number of prominent citizens were introduced to him at the residence of Mr. Ward.

In the United States Supreme Court yesterday, pending the case ex parte A. B. Garland of Arkansas, asking to be allowed to practice as a counselor, the Hon. Beverly Johnson delivered an argument against the constitutionality of the Congressional test oath.

Pennsylvania asks Congress for \$900,000, to repay the cost of repelling the Rebel invasion of that State. An attempt was made in the House on Thursday to refer this claim to the committee of which Mr. Stevens is chairman.

After the examination of several witnesses yesterday in the Strong Divorce trial, counsel on both sides rested their case. The court adjourned to the day after Christmas, when the "rumbling up" will be commenced.

The steamer Indian River, belonging to a New-York fishing company, went ashore at the mouth of Indian River, Florida, December 3; vessel and cargo a total loss. All hands saved.

The Southern members elect held a caucus on Thursday and decided to return to their homes, leaving one from each State to represent them before the Joint Committee of Congress.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgments in the cases of Bernard Friery and Francis Ferris, convicted of murder in the first degree at the General Sessions.

In the case of the Union Bank agt. Ketchum & Co., the jury, by direction of the Court, yesterday rendered a verdict for the full amount claimed by the plaintiffs, \$256,293.72.

Heavy snows have fallen on the plains. Over 20 trains are snow bound at different points, and a large number of animals are dying from starvation and cold weather.

Ward, who has been found guilty of the murder of Policeman Thomas Walker, was sentenced yesterday, by Recorder Hoffman, to imprisonment for life.

Mr. Van Dyke's friends are confident of his appointment as Collector of the Port of New-York. He is strongly recommended by prominent citizens.

The Mills House at Charleston, S. C., was opened on Wednesday, for the first time since the commencement of the war.

The United States Treasurer at Washington is prepared to pay the interest on the registered bonds of '21.

The President has nominated Gen. Van Valkenburg of New-York as Minister to Japan.

The detectives are after several claim agents who have been defrauding the Government.

Gold closed at 116 yesterday, and was dull throughout the whole day. Government stocks are steady and in good demand at full prices. Railway bonds, State stocks and the miscellaneous shares are neglected.

The Western markets were not specially active. Money is more active on call, but at 7 per cent, the supply is abundant. Commercial paper passes slowly at 7 1/2 per cent, and 10 per cent for second grade.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax will give an account of his late journey "Across the Continent" to the Pacific, in a lecture at the Cooper Institute, on Thursday evening next. Holiday week is not a favorable time for lecturing in New-York, but the popularity of Mr. Colfax, and the wide, popular interest in his theme, cannot fail to secure him a crowded audience in his native city. The Hon. John T. Hoffman, Mayor elect, has consented to preside on the occasion.

The report of Gen. Carl Schurz to the President; Family Marketing, and the Proceedings of both branches of our City Government, will be found in the Supplement issued this morning.

Mr. Richard O'Gorman, our new Corporation Counsel, has notified Controller Brennan that he does not want at any price the premises recently rented for him of Mr. Fernando Wood at a rent of \$18,000 per annum for ten years—that he prefers the rooms hitherto occupied for this department by the present Corporation Counsel, Mr. John E. Develin, which cost far less, and are now thoroughly fitted for the business.

Wood to keep his premises for those who want them, and not compel our groaning tax-payers to give him \$18,000 a year for what they do not want and have no use for. This ten years' lease is a stretch in the public nostrils—it is a crying abomination—and there are no two opinions about it among our citizens. We feel confident that Mr. Wood is wise enough not to insist on holding the City to this most injurious contract made by some of her faithless officials. If there must be a fight about it, so be it; but Mr. Wood may better save us from it by taking his property, (now capably advertised without charge), and not holding the City to her atrociously hard bargain.

GEORGIA ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The President of the United States—how wisely or justifiably is not here in question—has undertaken to procure the speediest possible restoration of the States lately in revolt to all the rights and privileges they lost by the Rebellion. The terms he favors are pronounced on all sides magnanimous—generous; far more so than the Rebels expected or had reason to expect. In all the civilized world, we know no munner of dissent from this judgment.

But Mr. Johnson is not omnipotent; and he has repeatedly admonished the ex-Rebels that his power to do what they wish depends largely upon their own conduct. For the great body of those by whose votes he was elected are not so favorably inclined toward the ex-Rebels as he is; and the majority in Congress faithfully reflects their views and sentiments. If it shall appear that the readmission of the States lately in revolt involves the consignment of their Black inhabitants to a state of virtual slavery, then it will not be in Mr. Johnson's power—whatever may be his will—to achieve it.

A great deal has been said of the hostility of the "Northern Radicals" to the President's policy; and the Southern press, with scarcely an exception, represents this as the only obstacle it encounters. Let us see how this representation corresponds with the vital facts:

That the President is anxious that the reconstructed Southern States should so treat their Blacks as to render it probable that no interposition of Congress in their behalf will be required or justified, is obvious and certain. Indeed, every considerate person who is anxious for a speedy restoration of those States must naturally be solicitous that the treatment of the Freedmen by those States should be scrupulously kind and just. And the President has clearly indicated their right to a standing in Courts—to sue and to give testimony—as a point whereon he is especially tenacious.

Now see how this point is treated by the Legislature of reconstructed Georgia, which the President has just proclaimed as fully restored to the enjoyment of domestic self-government:

MILLEDGEVILLE, Friday, Dec. 15, 1865.
The Legislature passed a bill regulating the reception of the testimony of freedmen. It makes free persons of color competent witnesses in civil cases where like persons are dependent (defendants, we presume), and in criminal cases where the offense is against the property or person of any freedman. It provides, also, that where freedmen are the plaintiff and defendant, they may make and the jury may admit or disbelieve their testimony, which shall have the same force as if they were Whites.

A joint resolution was adopted unanimously, to the effect that the President has been magnanimous toward the people of Georgia.
—Well: so he has, most unquestionably, to the late Rebels of Georgia—very magnanimous. But have they been magnanimous toward him? Is this mean, partial, grudging, higgling recognition of the right of Blacks to testify, a fair sample of their magnanimity?

The judges and juries of Georgia are all White, and not likely to be anything else. These are to estimate and determine the credibility and value of any testimony that may be offered. Does any one believe them likely to accord undue weight to a negro's testimony against a White? If not, why is it to be suppressed and withheld from their ears?

The rule of evidence to which the civilized world everywhere gravitates is this—Let all be heard; and let the jury determine the relative value of each affirmation. If a half-wit, a three-year-old, a savage, even a dog, witnessed a fray or a dicker which is the subject of a legal contest, and knows how to tell what he witnessed, let him tell it; and let the jury believe it or not, as they shall see fit.

Under the rule adopted by reconstructed Georgia, a Black clergyman who should witness a murder of one White by another, will not be allowed to give evidence of the fact, though the murderer should thus go scot-free. A thousand cases must from time to time arise wherein Blacks will be the only witnesses of transactions that need to be elucidated in Court, in order that justice shall be done as between Whites only; yet their lips are legislatively sealed. Such a restriction is not more insulting and degrading to Blacks than injuries and perditions to Whites.

If such legislation is rife at this turning-point in the fortunes of the late Rebel, what may we reasonably expect after their reconstruction is complete?

THE REPORT OF GEN. SCHURZ.

Major-Gen. Schurz did his work well. When we remembered the gossip which his journey created, and the anxiety among the money people to have the report suppressed, we felt that he was extremely incendiary, and that his writer had at least recommended a general insurrection of the slaves, or more probably a universal massacre of the whites. We find no such bloody intentions. Gen. Schurz has written a calm, straightforward narrative, sustaining every point he makes by a cloud of witnesses. We may call Carl Schurz a radical. He probably leans that way. This report is not merely his record, but that of Canby and Gilmore, Steedman and others. We regret we have no room for these accompanying documents. But Gen. Schurz renders that unnecessary by giving a synopsis of each opinion. In no case, as we find by comparing his report with his authorities, does he make his case stronger than his witnesses permit him. Therefore, these words of Carl Schurz are not the opinions of one man. They are the opinions of generals, planters, agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, citizens of the South. Gathered by the President's direc-

tion, and for his own information, they possess more than usual importance.

Gen. Schurz went South three months after the surrender of Lee. He found the people in the temper of defeat and humiliation. They were submissive, repentant, anxious to accept any terms. Their loyalty was more demonstrative than now, for they were on good behavior. They had not begun to count the chances of managing Northern Congressmen. They were more anxious about bread than power. His experiences will be peculiarly forcible some six months later, when the bread is certain, power probable, and the then experiment of reconstruction has become a policy. He found that no sense of the meaning of the war had entered into the minds of the Southern people. They had taken the oath as a mere necessity. They regarded the army of occupation as invaders—enemies in peace as they had been in war. "Loyalty in South Carolina," says Gen. Gilmore, "is not the golden fruit of conviction, but the stern and unpromising result of necessity." As an evidence of how the Carolinians construe law, he says that "the ordinary vagrancy and apprenticeship laws now in force in some of the New-England States could be so administered and enforced upon the blacks in South Carolina as to keep them in practical slavery." Gen. Steedman, Commander in Georgia, says the people "are submissive, not loyal." The only people in Alabama who celebrated the Fourth of July were the freedmen. If the troops leave Mississippi, according to Gen. Osterhaus, "the state of affairs would be intolerable for all Union men." Gen. Canby says that in Louisiana "the political and commercial combinations against the North are gaining in strength every day." Nothing certainly has occurred on our part, since July, to lead to a regeneration of the Southern heart. They have found sanctification without works, and we cannot expect a lively exercise of unnecessary faith. We do not attach so much importance to the stories of personal insecurity on the part of Northern men, as we have no evidences that the fears of Gen. Schurz have been justified. The Southerners are not anxious to invite a return of Sherman and his Huns by any system of Yankee parades. That is the poorest way of winning. They have shown no national feeling. The utter absence of any American sentiment horrifies Gen. Schurz. The negro has been reduced to a condition of practical slavery. In no Southern State has he been permitted to rise to his feet. Laying aside the question of suffrage, we see no indication on the part of the whites of any sympathy. Not even the Presidential liberty of self-labor is left to the freedmen. That is to say, they can only labor in such a way that the former masters may have bone and sinew, flesh and blood, and build up their broken fortunes out of the lives and comfort of a race which made them and their ancestors rich, and proud, and powerful.

We come back to one fact, that grows upon us every day, and receives new strength from every indication of Southern action and sentiment. The mistake has been our failure to impose suffrage on the South in the hour of our triumph. Then was the time to have settled the slavery question forever. It is absurd to say that such action would have been Southern humiliation. The defeat of Lee meant everything to the Southern people. It was defeat in the fullest sense of this most comprehensive word. It meant the utter ruin of their political hopes, the destruction of their labor system, the confiscation of their personal fortunes, the peril of their lives. They had drunk the cup to the dregs. This was their understanding of our victory. Slavery was dead, with every element of slaveholding and slave-labor. Nothing remained but to bury it. We took it up. We breathed into its cold body. We chafed its limbs and poured stimulants into its mouth, and nurtured into life its bad, bloody spirit. It stands before us now, not with the strength of 1860, but filled with an angry spirit—brave, resolute, vindictive. The Constitutional Amendment is paper. The State ordinances are highwaymen's receipts, bonds given to the Alabama, payable six months after eternity. The purpose of Slavery is not dead. Gen. Schurz assures us that many wealthy citizens were of the opinion that Northern men might go South and live safely. Mark! It is only an opinion. There is doubt about it. Perhaps, yea, probably nay. This was the doubt of July, when the whole South was under armed men. Is it a doubt now?

Far be it from us to say one word that might postpone the happy hour of national reunion. No one longs more earnestly for the time when the Senators from thirty-six States may answer to their names. Those who accuse us of any attempt to needlessly postpone this time do us a cruel injustice. We see no such indication in the report of Gen. Schurz. The lesson of his instructive and eventful mission is thus truly summed up:

"The General Government of the Republic has, commenced a great social emancipation of the slaves, but has, as yet, not completed it. Only the negative part of it is accomplished. The slaves are emancipated in point of form, but free labor has not yet been put in the place of slavery in point of fact. And now, in the midst of this critical period of transition, the power which originated the revolution is expected to turn over its whole future development to another power which, from the beginning, was hostile to it, and has never yet entered into the spirit, feeling the class in whose favor it was made completely without power to protect itself, and to take an influential part in that development. The history of the world will be searched in vain for a proceeding similar to this which did not lead either to rapid and violent reaction or to the most serious trouble and civil disorder."

We cannot escape this philosophy. It is criminal to tamper with it. The South is in our hands like so much potter's clay. We can make it what we please—a nation of peace, freedom, virtue, and prosperity, or the scene of new wars and devastation, dismantled and dismantled commonwealths, agriculture abandoned, no ships nestling in Southern ports, no busy humming looms, the negro crushed, the master impoverished or in exile—anarchy. Never did America require bolder statesmanship than now. We trust that the President may accept the conclusions of his commissioner, for we know that he is patriotic and bold enough to carry out whatever policy the good of the South may demand. He has been as one in

darkness and anxious to see the light. When that light falls upon the true path he is not the man to abandon it.

CHRISTMAS.

The day on which was born the child whose life of all others grew to be the most precious to the world, has very sweetly and happily become a festival day for the children. The religious associations are very dear to many, yet we suppose the most delightful memories and anticipations concerning the day are intertwined with the pleasures it brings to the young. It is wholly free from any trace of gloom. Its religion is a religion not of awe and horror but of hope and promise, and out of this has grown the universal devotion of the day to the happiness of those dear boys and girls who brighten our homes. We are not all so old that we cannot remember when Christmas promised us the great happiness of the year. What would we not give for the privilege of expecting the sweet surprises of Monday morning as we were young and fresh enough to expect them? Ah! the children. Who does not envy them their unquestioning belief in Santa Claus and his abundant blessings? The night in which that delightful saint descends so many chimneys, in what a blissful unrest, and with what gorgeous dreams do the children spend it. We wish them every one more gifts than the biggest stocking could possibly hold, and we will get the start of everybody, if we can, in shouting the merriest of Merry Christmases in the ears of the darning creatures. For once the newspaper that Papa is so busy with at breakfast shall have something beside those odious politics in it, and Papa, if he is never so busy, will have to read out to the shining faces what was written especially for them. THE TRIBUNE that lay freezing on the doorstep this cold morning kept a warm heart and cordial good wishes for all the children. If any of the fathers and mothers—which we cannot believe—had forgotten about those presents, we remind them of it to-day while there is time, and will try in that way to earn a little bit of gratitude from a few curly-headed boys and bright-eyed girls with cheeks as soft as peaches. For days we have filled our columns with advertisements of nothing but Christmas presents—perhaps, little boy, when you thought Papa was puzzling his head over Congress, and even Mamma took up a paper when you wanted her to sew on a button, they were hunting where to buy that wonderful rocking-horse, that drum, that handsome book, which you will find in your stocking Monday morning. You have not dreamed anything finer than the reality. Such Aladdin palaces as your sleeping thoughts constructed are not half so lovely as the homeliest present which comes to you with the love of a dear friend who gives it. Enjoy them all heartily. Every Christmas is happier than that which follows it.

There can be no festival in America this year which is not, for every loyal citizen, a Thanksgiving. In the old Church calendars there used to be set against Christmas Eve the legend *Templa eorum*—adorn the temples. Well, we wreath the walls with evergreen—with ivy and holly—and obey the legend literally, but we do not obey it truly unless we adorn them with legends of religious and heroic deeds. To do it, we have only to choose from the history of the last four years. It is impossible to think of this year's Christmas and not contrast it with last year's, and with the three preceding that. How many homes are joyous to-day that a year ago waited in unutterable fear for news from the battle-fields of Virginia! How many hearts the last four years have stopped beating on Christmas morning to listen to the tidings from the bivouac of the frozen Potomac! And now the only thought is that *His* whose birth we are to celebrate came to the world as the Prince of Peace, and this anniversary can at last be fitly welcomed by a Republic no longer severed by strife. Of all the peoples of the earth it is this nation which should usher in the morning of Christmas with anthems of gratitude for the mercies which have been granted us. The year has ended the war, and swept away the cause of war, and opened to us such a future as when of prophet or hope of enthusiast never foresaw, a future of which no augury can be too bright—

Yea, truth and justice then
Will down return to men.
O'er'd in a rainbow, and like glories wearing,
Mercy will sit between,
Throned in celestial sheen,
With radiant feet the tissued clouds down steering;
And hither, as at some festival,
Will open wide the gates of her high palace hall.

The Richmond Enquirer asks THE TRIBUNE to tell it "What constitutes a loyal press?" The Enquirer's loyalty being of very recent date, the question is highly proper, and it has evinced sagacity in deciding from what quarter to seek the necessary information. We will answer the question to the best of our ability.

A thoroughly loyal journal, then, in the view of THE TRIBUNE, is one which holds that, in the pending reconstruction or restoration of the Southern States, that portion of their people who were for the Union in our late struggle shall be accorded at least equal rights and privileges with the portion who were against it, and fought for its overthrow and destruction.

Such, frankly expressed, is our idea of a thoroughly loyal journal. How does it suit THE Enquirer? And, if it be not satisfactory, why not!

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to THE N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 22, 1865.

WHEREABOUTS OF CONGRESSMEN.

A few members from distant States and such Senators as are housekeeping only, remain in Washington during the holidays.

THE COMMITTEES.

Several of the less important committees will hold sessions and work off the routine business before them, to be in readiness for more important action upon the reassembling of Congress.

MEDICAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

The art of medical photography has been carried to a perfection far beyond anything attained in Europe by Surgeon Woodward of the Surgeon-General's Department.

CABINET MEETING.

All the Members were present at the Cabinet meeting to-day with the exception of Secretaries McCulloch and Stanton, who were represented by the Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury and Major Eckert of the War Department.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. John Minor Botts is in town. He is very strongly opposed to the admission as a member of Congress of any man who has had anything to do with the Rebellion.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of the Internal Revenue Bureau reported to-day will amount to \$1,300,000.

HORSE FOR GEN. GRANT.

Gen. Grant's horse, recently presented to him by several gentlemen of New-York, arrived here to-day and is highly appreciated by the General, who is well known as a great lover of the equine species.

A BANK ROBBERY.

A daring robbery took place at the First National Bank of this city this afternoon, the sum stolen amounting to \$15,000. The robbery took place in open daylight, while a United States Paymaster was receiving the amount mentioned. The money had been counted and placed before the Paymaster, who happened to turn his head for a moment, and on again looking around discovered that the money had disappeared. No clue has as yet been obtained to the robbery.

MINISTER TO MEXICO.

The nominations of the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell as Minister to Mexico, and Gen. R. B. Van Valkenburg as Minister to Japan, were yesterday sent to the Senate to be acted upon by that body.

CIRCULAR FROM GEN. HOWARD.

Gen. Howard to-day issued a circular calling the attention of the Assistant Commissioners of his bureau to the report of the Lieutenant-General. The most thorough inspection will at once be made, and the evils complained of corrected. No order from the War Department makes the bureau "independent of the military establishment," and agents should be furnished with complete instructions, according to the orders and circulars issued from the bureau.

JANUARY GOLD INTEREST.

The January gold interest on the public debt will be ready for payment on Tuesday, the 29th inst.

VIOLATION OF THE REVENUE.

Information having been recently received at the Treasury Department to the effect that it has been for some time and still continues to be the custom of the collectors and other officers of customs to release property seized for violation of the revenue laws upon the payment to them of the appraised value thereof, without having first reported the seizure and amount of the appraisal to the Secretary of the Treasury, and obtaining from him the authority to release the property in question upon the payment of its appraised value and that they have thus been acting in violation of the Act of March 2, 1857, entitled "An Act to prevent and punish frauds upon the Revenue," the Secretary has issued a Circular to the Collectors of Customs that they are not to be warranted by any Act of Congress in releasing property seized for violation of the revenue laws by any instructions issued by the Department.

The appraisal required by section 29 of the Act of 1857 is made simply to determine the amount for which the bond shall be given, and upon the execution of such bond and as required by the Court, the order of the Court directing the delivery of the property is entered.

It is evident from the reading of both sections of the acts referred to that Congress intended to place the power to release the property thus seized and appraised solely with the Secretary of the Treasury, and not with collectors or other officers of the customs, by making such release wholly subject to his approval.

Collectors must in every case of seizure, where there shall be an application for release upon the payment of the appraised value, report the facts of the case and the appraised value of the property sought to be released, to the Secretary of the Treasury, with a recommendation that it be released, when, if deemed expedient, he will grant the necessary authority to the Collector to release it.

TO THE ASSASSINATION.

Removal of the Late President's Remains.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Dec. 22, 1865.

The remains of President Lincoln were removed yesterday from the receptacle vault at Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, to the new vault erected near the site of the proposed monument. The remains of Mr. Lincoln's two children were placed in the same vault. Robert Lincoln and the directors of the National Monument Association were present at the removal.

FROM SANDY HOOK.

Condition of Wrecked Vessels.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Dec. 22—8 a. m.

The vessels ashore here are in the same position that they were yesterday. Wreckers are alongside of them.

Wind, W. N. W. and moderate. Weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Dec. 22—10.05 a. m.

The brig John Airles, that was ashore on the Horse Shoe, has been got off, and is now in the Coast Wrecking Company's steamer Coasting to the city.

10.15 a. m.—There are no further tidings of Prosper as yet. The wreckers are at work.

The Bark Enrique.

QUARANTINE, Friday, 1

The bark Enrique, before reported

Fort Lafayette, is now going up to the city.

A SHOPLIFTER ARRESTED.

Yestirva Farley and Estancia arrested, at Morris, Paton & Co., No. 341 Broadway, gave the name of Sarah Burgess, on the lifting. She was taken to the detect searched. In a bag beneath her cloak two pieces of shirting linen and a cloth valued at \$25. The goods were by Mr. Paton as his property. She is committed by Justice Leboldt. She is and residing at No. 115 West Twenty 3d.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN BROADWAY.

Effort of a Colored Boy to Kill His Employer—Arrest and Confession of the Would-be Assassin.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning Mr. W. W. Brown, who has apartments on the second floor of No. 863 Broadway, was awakened by a violent blow on the left temple. The blow had the effect of partially stunning him, and ere he had fully recovered consciousness the assailant had escaped.

His outcries brought to his assistance some of the other inmates of the building, who, on entering the apartment, found him bleeding profusely from a negro wound on the left temple. An examination of the apartment revealed the fact that the would-be assassin had stolen from a table near the wounded man a check for \$100 and \$10 in Treasury notes.

Information of the affair was communicated to Capt. J. S. Young, commander of the detective squad, and Detectives Gilmore and McDougal were by him detailed to work up the case.

The only person upon whom suspicion fell was a colored boy named Edward Brown, aged 15 years, who but a short time previously had been discharged by Mr. Brown for stealing a number of small articles, and it was considered scarcely possible that a boy so young could have been guilty of such a crime.

On Thursday night the detectives arrested the boy. He at first stoutly denied knowing anything of the matter, but finally confessed that he had committed the act for the purpose of preventing Mr. Brown from prosecuting him for the larceny he had committed.

He stated that the plan was first formed by him on Saturday last, when he saw Mr. Brown enter the building for the purpose of putting it into execution. Unfortunately for the success of his plan, his intended victim had already arisen, and his visit on the following morning was attended with a like result. The effect of his visit on Wednesday morning is already known.

Immediately after the commission of the act he left the city and went up to Dobbs Ferry, where he has a sister on the way tearing the stolen check in pieces and throwing it into the North River. Indeed, he stated that the idea of robbery did not enter his head until after he had entered the room, and even after leaving the house he was half inclined to reënter it and replace the stolen money. In his possession, at the time of his arrest, was found \$16 of the stolen money. The rest he had spent.

The manner in which he gained access to the room of Mr. Brown was by passing through the entry-way of the building (which is always open) to the bath-room, thence through an open window on a shed. Opening another window admitted him into an apartment adjoining that of Mr. Brown, and communicating with it by means of folding doors. These he did not open, for fear of making sufficient noise to awaken his intended victim, but having found in the lock of the door leading into the entry a key, he used it to enter the room, and the sleeping apartment, he used that means of ingress.

The weapon used is a common hatchet, and had a little more force been used would undoubtedly have inflicted instant death. The prisoner states that at the first moment he could not get the hatchet to strike the blow he had in mind to give, but that he finally succeeded in doing so, and that he is now suffering from the effects of the blow on his forehead. Although severe, the wound is not necessarily dangerous.

Yesterday, the prisoner was taken before Justice Leboldt, and on the statement of the above facts, was committed for trial. In his examination before the magistrate, the prisoner stated that he was aged 15 years, a native of this city, and resided with his father, Geo. W. Brown, at No. 863 Broadway, and that he had been discharged by Mr. Brown on Wednesday morning, when I came back from doing an errand. Mr. Brown accused me of stealing some of his papers; I told him I did not take them; then he said he did not want me any more; when I went home on Saturday night, I made up my mind to get revenge on him, and to him that he would not make a complaint against me, on Monday morning, I went to his place and found the door open, and went back home again; on Tuesday morning, I went there again, and found the door closed, and I waited until Wednesday morning; I found the door closed; I went into the bath-room, out on the shed, opened the window, then got into his office; then opened the sliding door, and went up to the bed where Mr. Brown was lying, and struck him on the head with the hatchet; I struck him, I took the money from the table. [It will be noticed that his description of the mode in which he gained access to the room of Mr. Brown differs from that given by him to the detectives.] He is very juvenile in appearance, and would scarcely be supposed to be over 14 years of age. Considering the youth of the prisoner and the attempt of the case is a most remarkable one.

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